

The BUICK Car

Has Come Into Its Own

Page after page of automobile advertising appeared last week, but five minutes after the Madison Square Garden show opened the buying public was with us, and each day the throng increased in an endeavor to get just a peek at the car that popular opinion has stamped the leader of them all.

Buick merit and value for price dims all the glowing statements of ideal conditions described by others in full-page advertisements.

All the money in the world cannot dim or defeat the truth.

--TRUTHS--

More Buick cars were sold at the show than any other make exhibited.

Buick cars were mechanically the simplest in the show. No other make of car is built so completely in its own shops.

A Buick car shown in our salesroom is officially the fastest car ever made in an American shop by American workmen.

Buick cars hold the American mileage records. Three cars carrying U. S. mail for Uncle Sam, covering 110 miles a day, 300 days a year, have run over 160,000 miles each. Hundreds of Buick cars are in daily use that have run over 80,000 miles.

We have been making Buick cars for eight years, and we have never heard of one that has worn out. We do not know how long they will last.

A ride in a Buick car is a pleasure trip. You do not work your passage changing gears. Our entire line of models is proven leaders, their power gives you choice of position on the road, you can go as slow as you like or so fast that all other cars at or near their respective prices must eat Buick dust on hills and on the level. Any salesman who will not admit that Buick cars have more power than cars sold at or near their respective prices should have his head examined. Buick cars and Fort George Hill are the terrors of New York's automobile row.

All 1911 Buick cars are new models, designed to excel in quality, workmanship, finish and beauty. Every little detail of each car is worked out to a nicety never before approached in a moderate priced automobile. We invite anyone who questions these statements to make a side-by-side comparison.

Buick 1911 cars are made from the finest raw materials the market affords. No other American cars at any price lead them in standardization of parts or have more parts fitted to one one-thousandth part of an inch, or better lubrication system.

We know how to make the best automobiles; we have acquired the greater knowledge by experience while building over 60,000 complete cars in our own factories, more than have been made by any other company or combination, and by keeping in close touch with the requirements of our customers at our branch shops and stock rooms.

The Buick Motor Company has the largest automobile factory and the third largest factory of any kind in the world. The Buick Motor Company is the largest shipper of first-class freight in the world, and there are more Buick cars running in New York state than any other make. The registrations under the new law that went into effect August 1, 1910, and computed right up to date, prove this statement.

--1911 MODELS--

Our ten 1911 models with horsepower according to A. L. A. M. rating, and prices F. O. B. factory, are: Model 14 Runabout 2-cylinder, 18.2 H. P., \$550; Model 32, 4-cylinder Runabout, 22.5 H. P., \$800; Model 33 Removable Toy Tonneau, 4-cylinder, 22.5 H. P., \$950; Model 26, 4-cylinder Runabout, 25.6 H. P., \$1,050; Model 27 Touring Car, 4-cylinder, 25.6 H. P., \$1,150; Model 21, 4-cylinder Touring Car, Toy Tonneau or rumble seat Roadster, 28.9 H. P., \$1,500; Model 38, 4-cylinder Roadster, 32.4 H. P., \$1,850; Model 39, 4-cylinder Touring Car, 32.4 H. P., \$1,850; Model 41, Limousine, 32.4 H. P., \$2,750. All of these cars will develop 25 per cent. more than their rated horsepower.

--DELIVERIES--

The five models exhibited at the Madison Square Garden Show are sold ahead up to March. We can, however, take orders for prompt deliveries on the 1911 \$550 Runabout, the \$800 Runabout, the \$950 Touring Car, and the 1911 Closed Cars.

--GUARANTEE--

The Buick Motor Company is financially one of the strongest industrial companies in the United States, and its one-year guarantee, backed by branch house shops, stockrooms and agents in every hamlet, is the safest offered by the industry.

My first deliveries will arrive February 1. Don't promise to buy anybody's car until you have had a demonstration in the New Model Buick. Our prices and quality cannot be matched by anyone. Demonstration by appointment.

E. A. DROWN, Agent,
Barre, Vermont

Home Treatment for Tuberculosis

Many people have cured themselves of Tuberculosis by a very simple, inexpensive home method—fast air, careful diet and Eckman's Alternative.

This Alternative is not a new medicine. It has been curing tuberculosis for several years, cures resulting after other methods had failed.

Think what this means. No specialist's fees; no sanatorium charges; no traveling expenses. Eckman's Alternative has cured many people at home where their doctors encourage them and give them that tender care which money cannot buy.

After you have thoroughly investigated our advice and testimonials—feeling sure in your own mind that if Eckman's Alternative has cured so many others, it surely must help you—start taking the Alternative. Your improvement should be gradual, but certain.

If you have been faithful to Eckman's Alternative, you will be amazed at your improvement. A statement from one who knows follows:

(Signed) MRS. MARY WASSON.

Eckman's Alternative cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Throat and Lung Affections. Ask for booklet of cured cases and write to Eckman Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa., for additional evidence. For sale by all leading druggists and Burt H. Wells, Barre, Vt.

THE MEANING OF SCARF PINS.

Fashion Seems to Dictate No Special Methods.

"Originally," said the men's furnishing goods dealer, "men always wore their scarf pin stuck in the knot of their tie between the ends of the collar up under their chin. I suppose that the original purpose of the pin was to hold the tie together, to secure the knot. When at that time a scarf pin was worn as an ornament it was placed in the knot under the chin because then, as up to within say 15 or 20 years ago, the tie commonly worn was a string tied across in a bow knot in front, and that was the only place to put it. Later when there came to be commonly worn that style of scarf tie that filled the V in the waistcoat the pin was dropped to a new position to hold together the folds of that scarf in front. Here the pin served a useful purpose and placed as it was now at about the center of the triangle formed by the V it became more and more appropriately ornamental.

Then when the narrow, the four-in-hand tie extending down over the shirt bosom, came into common use, the pin was retained in its lower position, half way down the tie, in the middle of the V, because there it could be seen to advantage. Here it may serve to pin the two parts of the tie together and also it breaks the monotony of the length of the tie in its exposed section, thus serving an artistic purpose, but now it is rarely placed there as an ornament. And scarf pins are made in a practically limitless variety of styles, and to be sure there are many that are beautiful. "While it is thus now commonly worn half way down the four-in-hand tie, there are various ways of sticking the scarf pin. The most common way is to stick the pin with its whole length concealed in the material of the tie, leaving only the head in view. Then you may see men who run the pin through the material in and out leaving sections of the pin exposed.

"Some young men have a way of running the point of the pin through only a narrow fold or ridge of the silk and then drawing the pin through for almost its entire length outside. This brings the little section of the silk through which the pin is run in and out right under the covering head of the pin, giving the pin the appearance of lying unsecured, wholly outside of the tie, and frankly as an ornament, may be worn there in various ways, and now there are made, as you doubtless know, stickpin guards that are worn attached to the pin so that it cannot be pulled out."—New York Sun.

OTTUMWA WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms: shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to you for my cure."—MRS. HARRIET E. WAMPLER, 524 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Consider This Advice.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous medicine, made only from roots and herbs, has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, confidential, and always helpful.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON

President Taft in Need of an Adviser

CUMMINS HITS SUBSIDY

Mr. Beveridge Tries to Get an Agreement for a Day for Voting on the Lorimer Case.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The surprising amount of attention which is being given to the announcement that Mr. Norton, private secretary to President Taft, will retire from his post in the comparatively near future chiefly illustrates the general feeling that Mr. Taft stands in peculiar need of a shrewd adviser at his elbow. By this it is not meant to intimate that Mr. Norton has not filled his post with much display of ability, for the manner in which things are running at the White House is a refreshing contrast to the condition which existed before he took hold.

But Mr. Norton, who is not physically very robust, is to retire and it remains for Mr. Taft to find some one who can fill his shoes. The post is at best a hard one and Mr. Taft's very amiability and weakness for discursive conversation with his visitors makes it even harder for the man who has to organize his days. This, however, is a small matter compared with the necessity of giving sound advice on political matters to a president who is confessedly no politician. Mr. Hilles, assistant secretary of the treasury and one of those most spoken of when Mr. Norton was originally chosen, is now more mentioned than any other as likely to be the president's choice.

Senator Cummins Saturday continued his attack upon the ship subsidy bill, and made a strong plea for free ships and the removal of the restrictions which bar foreign built vessels from American registry. Senator Beveridge made another effort to obtain an agreement to a fixed day for a vote on the Lorimer case. Although he was frustrated by objections on the part of Senator Burrows and Senator Heyburn, he drew from Burrows an expression of the opinion that a vote would be had before the end of the present session. How much this is worth remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that it will prove more accurate than the speech Burrows has made defending Lorimer.

DIES REFUSING TO ACCUSE HIM. His Wife Says That Brown Has Troubles Enough.

Providence, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Catharine Brown, aged 70, of 183 Merino avenue, Olneyville, died at the hospital Saturday night, and the police say a charge of murder will be preferred against her husband, John, who is 65 years old.

While Mrs. Brown has been in the hospital dying from injuries inflicted at Christmas time, her husband has been in Cranston jail, serving a three months' sentence for assault upon his wife, to which charge he pleaded guilty in district court.

The authorities tried in vain to secure an ante-mortem statement, and Mrs. Brown declared almost at the instant of death that she would not say anything against John, that he had troubles enough of his own.

In addition to being sent to jail, Brown was put under \$1,000 bonds to await the outcome of his wife's injuries.

Mrs. Brown had conducted a small store on Merino avenue many years.

Christmas eve her husband went home just as the bells were ringing in the festive day. Sunday morning Mrs. Brown was found in the store with a battered head, a dislocated shoulder and many wounds on her body.

She charged her husband with kicking her. She lay on the store floor all night. At daylight the police discovered her plight.

Brown at first said his wife got her injuries by falling downstairs. In court he said it was all due to his celebrating Christmas eve.

PITIFUL CONDITION.

Boy's Feet Frozen and Were Under Process of Decomposition.

Norfolk, Neb., Jan. 23.—Kurt Stehr, 3 years old, died yesterday from the effects of amputation of both his feet, which were frozen several weeks ago while sleeping in an unheated woodshed.

The boy's feet were in a decomposed condition before a surgeon was called. Henry Stehr, the child's stepfather, is in jail awaiting an investigation of the case.

Kiss Does Not Undo Divorce.

Leipzig, Jan. 23.—Though the civil code stipulates that a suit for divorce shall terminate when the parties kiss and make up before witnesses, the court of appeals has now decided that one kiss won't do.

"Many men and women regard a kiss as a mere ceremony," said the learned judges, "and a mere ceremonial kiss does not constitute making up, burying existing differences. Reconciliation can only be demonstrated by continued loving behavior, including kisses, embraces and sweet words."

Dix Would Be Peacemaker.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Governor Dix' announcement of his readiness to act as "peacemaker" was the principal development of the fourth day of legislative balloting for United States senator.

The governor's condition, that representatives of the antagonistic camps who sought him on such an errand must be persons outside the legislature, has caused the suggestion of several prominent Democrats, two or more of whom were sent to ask his advice as an arbitrator when the senatorship contest reopened to-day.

The fourth joint ballot taken Saturday left the situation unchanged.



Ceresota Flour

Ceresota Bread makes growing children strong.

Magazine Review.

"In Just One Glass."

A drinking glass, used in a school for nine days, was recently put under a microscope, and here is what was found:

"The human cells scraped from the lips of the drinkers were so numerous on the upper third of the glass that the head of a pin could not be placed anywhere without touching several of these bits of skin. The saliva, by running down on the inside of the glass, had carried cells and bacteria to the bottom. By counting the cells present on fifty different areas on the glass, as seen under the microscope, it was estimated that the cup contained over 20,000 human cells or bits of dead skin. As many as 150 germs were seen clinging to a single cell, and very few cells showed less than 10 germs. Between the cells were thousands of germs, left there by the amears of saliva deposited on every square inch of the glass. A nice, clean glass, this! And yet in almost every schoolhouse to-day are similar glasses out of which our children drink.—Ladies' Home Journal, January, 1910.

A Man Who Obeyed Orders.

"Now let me see if I have this story straight"—it was a young school mistress who was speaking. "You say he sat at the train dispatcher's keyboard for thirty-six hours; he personally directed the transportation of those thousands of troops then just as the whole army had arrived at its destination, an order came to carry it back; and this same young man did not give up until the job was finished. How long did you say he was at his post, seventy-two hours?"

"Yes," repeated the man of affairs who had been relating the incident, "that young fellow was a division superintendent for the 'I. C.' railroad during the Civil war times and the story is that in the midst of a big rush of business his division got orders from Washington to transport those troops at once. 'The overworked train dispatchers went all to pieces and the rest of the trainmen had a panic. Things looked pretty blue. But one fellow kept his head—the division superintendent. He sat down at the dispatcher's key, rolled off those trains one by one, and never gave up, they say, until every Yankee soldier was past the last switch. Then, like lightning out of a clear sky, came the order 'Move troops back at once.' Was that fellow floored? Not much! He did not let up until he got those Yanks on free soil again and every engine back in the roundhouse! Now that's what I call nerve!"

"I don't know how long he slept after the three days' job was over," the man concluded, "but when he woke up, he found he had been made superintendent of the entire road. His name was Marvin Huggitt, and for the past twenty-four years he has been president of the Chicago and Northwestern road. The other day he retired at the age of 73 to become chairman of its board of directors."

The brains, perseverance and natural force combined in the person of Marvin Huggitt have been the chief factor in the phenomenal success of this transportation system which has spread over the northwest. Without such success it would not be able to-day to spend \$24,000,000 in perfecting its terminal facilities in the city of Chicago. When the new station, which faces south on Madison street between Clinton and Canal streets is opened, 290 trains with a capacity for carrying 85,000 people daily, will steam in and out of its giant.

Romance in Merchandise

IN THE building of every great merchandise success there is a story of absorbing human interest, a story fused from the lives and characters of its builders.

A great business appears to be almost automatic in its development. In the full swing of its success it absorbs mountains of raw material and pours out unending rivers of finished merchandise; and it seems as if such an institution must always have been in operation and its product always in demand.

Yet back of this success, a hundred or even two hundred years, there was an insignificant beginning, composed very likely by a single brain and two labor-scarred hands; followed by many heart-breaking years of experiment, of error, and of desperate chances when it was a daily fight for even the primitive right to come into existence. With the right established, there came such imperative need of expansion as taxed every resource of the mind, drained dry the uttermost springs of credit, and tested the very marrow of courage.

During all these years of struggle the merchandise and its makers have grown into a closer harmony, each becoming more nearly representative of the other; for nothing is more true than that goods or businesses which are the concrete result of years of study and effort, of days of tireless toil and nights of sleepless thought, come at last to represent and to stand for the character, ambitions, and ideals of their builders.

And merchandise so built has upon it the very finger prints, the intimate touch and fiber, of those whose lives have entered into its moulding. No wonder then that where such businesses are established, and where such goods are made, there has developed a pride of production, a perfection of workmanship, an unswerving loyalty to the highest business ideals.

It is these almost intangible things, these romances of merchandise, that have determined New England's destiny as a great manufacturing center, teeming with millions of skilled laborers and dotted with thousands of mills and factories.

Pilgrim Publicity Association, Boston

(Open Jan. 2nd)

Selden Patent Reversed.

Something is wrong in our patent procedure when a case affecting so many persons as that over the Selden patents drags for six long years in the courts, and compels the judge to wade through thirty-four volumes of testimony in its consideration. It is no wonder that Judge Hough made note of the proportions of this task, hinting at the need of cleaner cut processes of patent adjudication. Our patent law is confessedly the best in the world, but the procedure which has grown up under it leaves much to be desired.

The public is not greatly concerned in this outcome, aside from the curiosity which its knowledge of a bitter warfare between two groups of automobile manufacturers had aroused. The patent had but little longer to run. No further royalties need now be paid even by the members of the association which had respected the patent and taken out licenses under it. While in the aggregate their payments as companies have been heavy, the individual royalty problem which has grown up under it leaves much to be desired.

Instead of throwing away the unsealed envelopes that bring circulars, cut off the gummed strips and save them. They will serve a hundred household uses.